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the *Plébiscitaires*, the *Action libérale populaire*, the *Parti républicain démocratique*, the *Parti républicain socialiste* and the rest.

In connection with the study of each party, he discusses such matters as doctrines, organization, methods and strength both in the country and the chambers. An important contribution is his discussion of the party press, which plays a greater rôle in French political life than does the American or English press. In the appendix is to be found a collection of party platforms ("programmes" they are called in France) together with the statutes of a number of the more important parties (it will be remembered that in France each political party is required by law to have a body of statutes and to file these with the prefect). As I have said, M. Jacques' treatise is the first of its kind, and it is a work which bears the earmarks of indefatigable research, scholarship and good judgment. As such, it will be of great value to students of French politics.

JAMES W. GARNER.

The Civil Service of Great Britain. By ROBERT MOSES, Ph.D. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. LVII, No. 1. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1914. Pp. 324.)

It is a curious fact that both of the two histories of the civil service of Great Britain have been written by Americans. Both were undertaken with the idea of holding up the British civil service as a model for the United States to follow, although the particular lesson to be inculcated is very different in the case of this new study by Dr. Moses, from that urged by Mr. Dorman B. Eaton in his volume published over thirty years ago. Mr. Eaton wrote his book as a report of his mission to England, where he had been sent by President Hayes when the reform of the American civil service and the abolition of the spoils system were being agitated. Mr. Eaton carried the history of the British civil service from the Norman Conquest to the end of the seventies of last century. Dr. Moses in his new volume is concerned with the more recent history of the civil service, and mainly with the classification into two divisions, and the practical reservation of the higher division for men who have been educated at the older universities. He begins his story in 1853, and reviews the changes which substituted competition for patronage, and swept away the many idle, incapable and unprofitable servants with which the service had been loaded.

The classification of the civil service—the creation of a first division with much higher salaries, the examinations for which were arranged with a view to attract university graduates; and a second division with lower pay, limited prospects of advancement, and more routine duties—was effected by means of an order in council issued in 1870. Dr. Moses describes the system, which has been in operation with modifications since that date, with much sympathy; though he relates with great fairness the history of the discontent which has attended the division, and the many attempts that have been made to democratize the whole of the British civil service, and especially to remove the hard and fast separation between class I and class II. In summarizing the probable report of the royal commission on the civil service, which was still engaged in investigation when the volume was written, Dr. Moses plainly sets out that while the first division with its high salaries and its definite inducements to university men is needed, there ought to be more opportunity for promotion from the second division; that the examinations for class I should be so modified as to permit of fair competition for the men from the newer universities—London, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, etc.—as well as for those from Oxford and Cambridge; and that the examinations for the second division should be so arranged as to throw the service open to boys from the free schools, instead of, as at present, making these examinations possible only to pupils who have attended grammar and other schools where fees are paid for tuition. This much of further democratization Dr. Moses allows is needed; but he emphasizes again and again the benefit of the British civil service, as compared with the American civil service, which is due to the enlistment of men of the highest attainments in university work. In the last chapter Dr. Moses makes a detailed comparison between the English and the American civil service. He asserts that, as yet, in spite of the classified list there is no open competition for the United States civil service; and he pleads for an improvement in the whole federal service by the abolition of apportionment of the number of appointments to the states; by fixed salaries to be offered for each position, instead of the acceptance of bids from candidates; by doing away with the limitations on competition; by raising the standard of the examinations; and, by the offer of higher salaries and better opportunities for promotion, inducing men of university education to enter and remain in the service.